

Macleod Mini-Osce



Serotonin exam 2020

1-The confrontation test used for assess of :

- A. Visual acuity .
- B. Visual color .
- C. Ophthalmoplegia
- D. Visual field . XXXX
- E. Accommodation reflex .



2-Which is damaged cranial nerve

- A. Right hypoglossal nerve .
- B. Left vagus nerve .
- C. Right vagus nerve .
- D. Left hypoglossal nerve . XXXX
- E. Left trigeminal nerve .



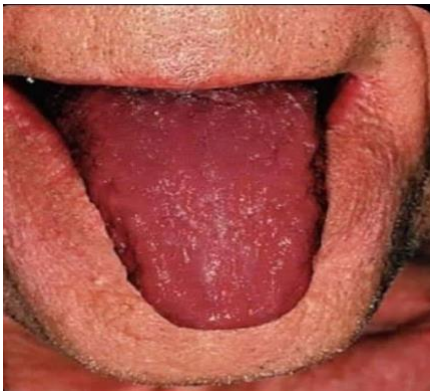
3-Which is damaged nerve ?

- A. Left trochlear nerve .
- B. Left oculomotor nerve .
- C. Left optic nerve .
- D. Left abducent nerve . XXXX
- E. Right abducent nerve .



4- All of following are dx for this sign except ?

- a) Right ventricular failure .
- b) Acute bronchitis .
- c) Mitral stenosis .
- d) Acute thrombophelbitis . XXX ???????
- e) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis .



5-This patient has which of the following :

- a. Hypoglycemia .
- b. Hypocalcemia . XXXX
- c. Hypercalcemia .
- d. Hyponatremia .
- e. Hypernatremia .



6-This examination occur for assess :

- a. Chest expansion . XXXX
- b. Vocal resonance .
- c. Tactile fremitus .
- d. Cardiac index .

e. Cardiothoractic ratio .



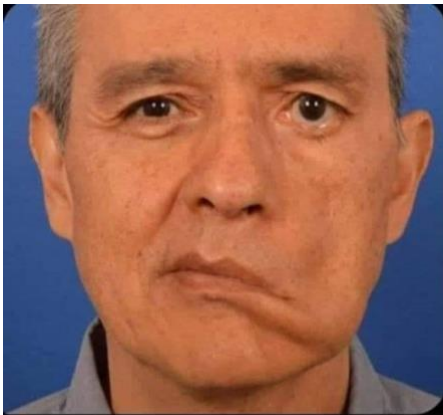
7-Which of the following is ddx for this condition ?

- A. Nephrotic syndrome .
- B. Liver cirrhosis .
- C. Heart failure .
- D. DVT . XXXX
- E. Lymphedema .

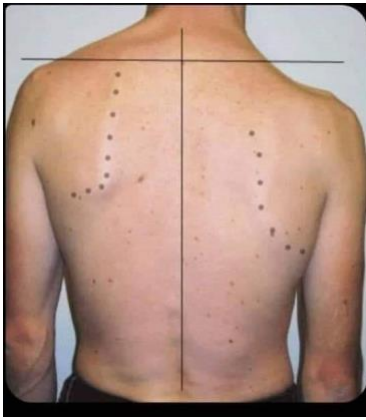


8-Which is damaged cranial nerve

- a. Right hypoglossal nerve .
- b. Left vagus nerve .
- c. Right trigeminal nerve .
- d. Left hypoglossal nerve .
- e. Left trigeminal nerve . XXX



9-Which is damage nerve for this patient ?



- a. Spinal root of accessory nerve . XXX
- b. Thoracodorsal nerve .
- c. Long thoracic nerve .
- d. Axillary nerve .
- e. Glossopharyngeal nerve

10-Which is damaged cranial nerve

- a. Right oculomotor nerve .
- b. Left trochlear nerve . XXXX
- c. Right trochlear nerve .
- d. Left abducent nerve .
- e. Left trigeminal nerve .



11-is a sign of?

- A- rheumatoid fever .
- B - tricuspid valve regurgitation .
- C - infective endocarditis . XXX
- D - acute pericarditis .
- E - aortic stenosis



12-30 years old patient admitted to surgical clinic with neck enlargement , after eye examination shows as in picture : Which wrong about this condition ?

- a. Diarrhea is the common bowel habit for this patient .
- b. The face is wet and sweaty .
- c. Goiter indicated for hyperthyroidism condition . XXX
- d. after treatment , exophthalmus not removed .
- e. hyperthyroidism associated with arrhythmia , atrial fibrillation or tremor .



13-Which is damage nerve for this patient ?



- a. Spinal root of accessory nerve .
- b. Thoracodorsal nerve .
- c. Long thoracic nerve . XXX
- d. Axillary nerve .
- e. Glossopharyngeal nerve .

14- Which is damaged cranial nerve



- a. Right hypoglossal nerve .
- b. Left vagus nerve .
- c. Right vagus nerve . XXX
- d. Left hypoglossal nerve .
- e. Left trigeminal nerve .

15-All of the following are ddx for this condition except ?



- a. Nephrotic syndrome .
- b. Liver cirrhosis .
- c. Heart failure .
- d. DVT .
- e. Lymphedema XXXX

16-Which of the following findings is typically found on percussion over the area of the chest with massive pleural effusion ?

- A. Resonant percussion .
- B. Dull percussion .
- C. Hyper – resonant percussion .
- D. Normal percussion .
- E. Stony dull percussion .

Answer:E

17-Kussumaul's means ?

- a. Increases respiratory rate .
- b. Increases respiratory rate with sever acidosis .
- c. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever acidosis .
- d. Increases respiratory depth with sever acidosis .
- e. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever alkalosis .

Answer :C

18-Type of tremor of hyperthyroid patient ?

- A. Resting tremor .
- B. Action tremor .
- C. Intention tremor .
- D. Physiological tremor .
- E. Essential tremor .

Answer :d

19-All of the following associated with liver cirrhosis except ?

- A. Testicular atrophy .
- B. Gynecomastia .
- C. Spider nevae .
- D. Breast atrophy .
- E. Resting tremor .

Answer : e

20-Freely mobile mass like mouse in right upper quadrant breast of 25 year old female , The most Dx ?

- a. Fibrocystic change .
- b. Fibroadenoma .
- c. Ductal infiltrating carcinoma .
- d. Carcinoma in situ .
- e. Lymph node enlargement .

21-What is “ secondary amenorrhea “ ?

- a. Cessation of menstrual cycle for two months but it was normal previously .
- b. Cessation of menstrual cycle for three months but it was normal previously .
- c. Cessation of menstrual cycle for six months but it was normal previously .
- d. For 16 years , but she is not menses .
- e. vaginal bleeding after twelfth months from last menses .

22-The wrong about this patient ?



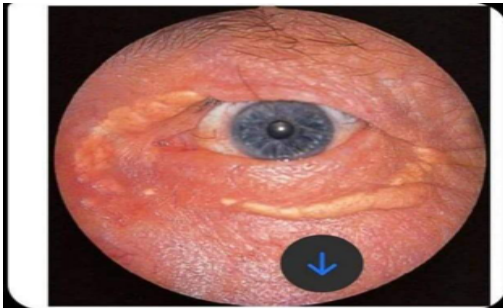
- A. Associated with limb edema with exudate .
- B. Sloping edges .
- C. Sever painful . XXX
- D. Relieved by leg elevation .
- E. Lipodermatosclerosis ; hemosiderosis with blanche atrophie .

23-The most Dxx for this patient :



- A. Deep venous thrombosis .
- B. Hypothyroidism .
- C. Nephrotic syndrome .
- D. Graves disease . XXXX
- E. Liver cirrhosis

24-This sign indicates elevation of which in blood ?



- A. HDL .
- B. LDL .
- C. Lactic acid .
- D. Cholesterol . XXXX
- E. Oxidative agents .

25-The most dx for this patient :



- A. Portal hypertension .
- B. Inferior venacava obstruction
- C. Superior venacava obstruction XXX
- D. Thromboephelebitis .
- E. Caput medusa

26-All of the following are associated with sever ascites examination except ?



- A. Increased distance btw xisosternum and umbilicus .
- B. Distended flank .
- C. Everted umbilicus .
- D. Caput medusa . XXX
- E. Positive fluid thrill .

27-Which indicates ?



- a. Inflammatory breast carcinoma .
- b. lobar infiltrating carcinoma .
- c. ductal infiltrating carcinoma .
- d. Pagets disease of breast .
- e. Fibroadenoma . XXX

28-Which correct about this test ?



- a. Indicated lower neuron lesion
- b. associated with sensory ataxia
- c. Indicated upper neuron lesion XXXX
- d. Indicated polyneuropathy .
- e. Abnormal in neonate .

29-This sign is associated with :



- a. Irritable bowel diseases .
- b. perihepatitis .
- c. inflammatory bowel diseases XXXX
- d. Ulcerative colitis .
- e. pneumothorax .